unifies the third story of this wing. These turrets are reminiscent of those on the tower of Richardson's Trinity Church (Boston, MA, 1872-1877). The turrets flanking the gable on this wing of Carbondale City Hall are topped with domed lead caps which echo the rounded corners of the pilasters on the fourth and fifth levels of the tower, and, therefore, help to unite the three-story wing and the tower. These turrets, as well as those flanking the dormer, have bases of rusticated bluestone. A rectangular chimney, reaching to the height of the center of the clock, rises above the roofline from a point near the peak of the roof on the eastern side of the three-story wing.

THE TWO-STORY WING. This wing of Carbondale City Hall was formerly an autonomous building: the brick Court House that was erected immediately following the fire on February 14, 1859, in which Carbondale's first Court House (a wooden building) was burned to the ground. When Truman I. Lacey designed the present-day City Hall, he incorporated the brick Court House that was situated on the lot where the present-day City Hall stands into his design for the present-day City Hall. In order to effect that integration, Lacey remodeled the interior and redesigned the roof of the brick Court House, without moving that building from its original site. The building designed and built by Lacey in 1892-1894 (present-day City Hall) is not, therefore, an amplification of the brick Court House that stood on the lot where Carbondale City Hall now stands. Rather, Lacey's Carbondale City Hall is a new building that incorporates, literally, the building that was situated on the lot where Carbondale City Hall now stands.

In structurally and aesthetically integrating this 1859 Court House into his design for Carbondale City Hall, Lacey did not find it necessary to redo the windows of the 1859 Court House that was situated on the site of his new building. The fenestration of this two-story wing of Carbondale City Hall is, therefore, that of the original 1859 building: 10 slender vertical rectangular windows on each story, topped with greystone lintels and scrolls. These windows are completely in harmony with the vertical rectangular windows that are found not only in the tower but also in the three-story wing of Carbondale City Hall. In order to effect a perfect integration of the 1859 Court House into his design for Carbondale City Hall, Lacey, however, did find it necessary to redesign the roof on the 1859 Court House, and created the roof on the two-story wing that exists today. This roof, which is raked at a steeper angle than the roof that was on the 1859 Court House, is pierced with three identical dormers (one each in the northern, western and southern faces of the roof) which, like the gable and the dormer in the three-story wing of Carbondale City Hall, are constructed of brick and topped by a stepped gable of bluestone which is surmounted by a metal band. Each dormer contains three interlocking vertical rectangular windows with Romanesque arches composed of five concentric courses of brick which rest on bluestone impost blocks. These windows, which are not unlike the triple interlocking Romanesque windows on the second story of Richardson's Allegheny Court House, are flanked by two vertical rectangular windows with bluestone lintels. The roof of this wing, like that of the three-story wing, is topped with a copper roof tree that terminates in fleur-de-lis like finials.

THE INTERIOR OF CARBONDALE CITY HALL. Like its exterior, the interior of Carbondale City Hall is grand: a large entrance hall with a gracious, double-ramped iron stairway leading to the second and third stories; 35 offices and salons, many with moulded tin ceilings, oak woodwork and hardwood floors.

Fire was on 2-14-1860; see 2-page note by SHP following this nomination form.